



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**Cholera.**

Consul Slocum, at Fiume, reported, September 22 and 23, to the Department of State:

Cholera is officially reported present in Hungary in the cities of Budapest, Pressburg, Neusatz, and Kalocsa, on the Danube, and in 24 villages in 7 counties. Emigration from the infected districts has been prohibited. Emigrants who have already left the cholera-infected districts will be held in quarantine at Fiume five days and their effects will be disinfected.

On September 26 Consul Slocum further reported cholera present in 22 additional localities and 13 additional counties.

Minister Kerens, at Vienna, reported, September 30, to the Department of State:

During the week ended September 24, 49 cases of cholera with 23 deaths were reported in 10 counties in Hungary.

On September 29 Consul Slocum further reported 7 additional localities and 1 additional county in Hungary to be cholera infected.

CUBA.**Transmissible Diseases in the Republic.**

Passed Assistant Surgeon de Valin at Habana reports, October 12:

The national department of sanitation gives the following statement of transmissible diseases in the Republic:

SEPTEMBER 1-10, 1910.

	New cases.	Deaths.	Cases under treatment.
Tuberculosis.....	30	68	2,894
Leprosy.....			348
Malaria.....	60	8	178
Typhoid fever.....	22	8	71
Diphtheria.....	21	4	15
Scarlet fever.....	7	1	7
Measles.....	29	2	52
Varicela.....	4		10
Tetanus in the new-born.....	9	8	1
Filariasis.....			1
Dengue.....			2

GERMANY.**Cholera.**

Minister Hill at Berlin reported, September 23, to the Department of State:

On September 9 a case of cholera occurred at Freiburg in the person of a boatman, and on September 13 a second case occurred in a son of the first patient.

On September 13 and 19, 3 cases of cholera occurred at Marienburg, west Prussia, the patients being a messenger boy and 2 small children. One case ended fatally. The necessary measures of isolation and disinfection have been taken to prevent spread of the disease.